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BACK FOR BACK.

Murphy's snub to Senator O'Gorman is meant to be a snub to Governor Wilson. The Senator's only offense is being the representative of the Democratic candidate for President. Had he been anything else the boss would have delighted to honor him with a place in the Democracy's show window. He would have been permitted to twang the keynote, write the platform or do any one of the honorary things which respectable figureheads with distinguished titles are always called upon to do. But since he is the spokesman of Governor Wilson the boss, in effect, slams the door in his face.

Of course he will have fifty proxies entitling him to a seat among the delegates, but what will it avail him to use one of them to make himself heard? The boss has given the cue to the delegates. He has told them exactly how much importance he attaches to "personal representatives" and how determined he is not to tolerate any interference from outside with his management of "his state." Unless some one takes the boss by the neck and shakes him in the presence of his cowardly and obedient convention it will feel that he has "got away with" the job of teaching the national managers to mind their business and is the supreme and undisputed master of New York. To counteract the effect of having the front door of the convention closed to him will not be sufficient for Senator O'Gorman to come in by the back door. And as for the job of taking the boss by the scruff of the neck and teaching him that the Democracy has a new master, Mr. O'Gorman isn't equal to it.

Governor Wilson's much press agented turning of his back upon the boss at Syracuse recently was magnificent, but it wasn't war as the boss understood it. Murphy has a back, too, and knows how to use it. At present it is turned to denote contempt in the most unmistakable way. Governor Wilson turned his back politely, like a gentleman, with careful calculation that the offense given should not exceed by one-thousandth part of a degree the proprieties of the situation. There is no cold correctness or elegant regret in the turning of Murphy's back. There is the back, obscenely broad and contemptuously unguarded. The Wilson back is flimsy and academic. The Murphy back is coarse and speaks the language of the tailboard of a Second Avenue horsecar. It seems to say, with appropriate profanity, "It's your move. What are you going to do about it?"

The public has watched this display of backs with infinite amusement. What is the man who turned his back first going to do? Is that elegant gesture of delicate political nurture his all? Will he withdraw hastily, wrapped like an Olympian hero getting the worst of it in a cloud of his own vocabulary—leaving the other back, loathsome and insulting, subtending the vision of an entire nation?

AS A FRIEND SEES IT.

"The Evening Post" has regretfully recognized the confused and ineffective character of Governor Wilson's campaign oratory. Its ardent attachment to the Democratic Presidential nominee does not blind it to his faults as a campaigner who tries to feed irrelevances to the public when the public wants to know what he really thinks about the issues dealt with in the Democratic national platform. Our esteemed friend said on Saturday:

In reading the report of such speeches as those made by Governor Wilson at Columbus yesterday, even though incompletely given in the dispatches, one cannot help feeling a keen regret that the intellectual energies of a candidate of his type should be frittered away on the tiresome cleverness and assertion which constitute so large a part of the standard rear-platform oratory. If Mr. Wilson were to accumulate for a few important utterances, and marshal in the best possible form, the material of political argument which he has at command, the result could not fail to be far more helpful to the building up of genuine public opinion on the issues of the campaign.

It is not surprising that "The Evening Post" is dissatisfied with Governor Wilson's insincere and dilatory treatment of the tariff and trust issues. Within the last three weeks the Democratic nominee has taken three absolutely inconsistent attitudes toward tariff revision. He has said at one time that tariff duties are a restraint on American productivity and injure not only the workman and the manufacturer in industries directly affected by the tariff. If a man believes that tariff duties are economically unjust and oppressive and harm everybody in the country, his patriotism and sense of equity ought to inspire him to do what he can to destroy them immediately and utterly.

Again, Governor Wilson has said that it is furthest from his ideas to modify the existing protective system

except with the greatest deliberation and caution and has insisted that there is no room in this country for the free trader—who wants to undo within a generation the supposed injustices of protective taxation or to remove the supposed shackles from the wrists of the American consumer, the American manufacturer and the American workman.

Finally, he has said that since the government needs revenue from a tariff on imports it is useless to talk about abolishing import taxes, however straining they may be to our trade and industry. The only thing to be thought of in arranging these taxes is how to make them bring in the largest returns to the Treasury.

Anybody who participates in an exhibition of the "horrors" of tariff taxation ought to be prepared to do away with tariff taxation entirely and to raise the revenue needed by the government through internal taxation. But Mr. Wilson is unwilling to see this, and consequently he continues exploiting himself at once as an enemy of all tariffs, a friend of a revenue and incidentally protective tariff and a believer in the most gradual and cautious modification of an avowedly protective tariff.

COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES.

As the Republicans hold their state convention a week in advance of the Democrats, the duty falls on them this year, as it did two years ago, to take the initiative in dealing with the two Court of Appeals vacancies which are to be filled at the November election. As both of the retiring judges have reached the age limit new men must be selected. The question arises whether a partisan contest is to be avoided by each party putting up one unimpeachable candidate or each party will seek to grab both positions.

It happens that Judge Vann and Judge Haight, who retire, are both Republicans, but happily the Republican party has heretofore shown no disposition to make such a situation an obstacle to bipartisan action. Two years ago it was necessary to choose successors to two Republicans, Judge Vann, whose term expired, and Judge Edward T. Bartlett, who died, and the Republicans, in a state convention dominated by Mr. Roosevelt, renominated Judge Vann and offered the other place to a Democrat. If the two Supreme Court justices sitting in the Court of Appeals were not both Republicans an easy solution of the problem would doubtless be found, as when Judges Cullen and Werner were elected in 1904. As it is, probably no better course is open than to follow the precedent set by Mr. Roosevelt at the last state convention—name one Republican and appoint a representative committee with power to endorse a Democrat if the Democratic convention accepts the Republican nominee and names a Democrat whose character and ability justify Republican support.

ENFORCED TEMPERANCE.

Worries over mounting prices of meat and vegetables pale into insignificance before the dread import of the warning which comes from the United States Brewers' Association. It seems that barley, hops, corn and rice are at "famine prices." Labor has risen about 10 per cent in cost within the year. The consumption of hops and barley is treasuring on the coattails of production. In short, beer is likely to cost more, at wholesale, which means, of course, that the ultimate consumer will either pay more or get less.

In the last forty years the consumption of beer has increased 700 per cent. The annual output now is 63,000,000 barrels. The brewers declare that they are promoters of "rational and practical temperance." They have advanced the sale of their product until it has become the "national beverage," displacing, they say, excessive use of more alcoholic drinks. Therefore their declaration that the cost of production, due to a shortage of the raw materials, necessitates an increase in their selling price, must not be taken as evidence of a desire to make the public pay the freight, as has been the public's attitude toward the beef barons. It is merely a further step in temperance. They wish to decrease individual consumption, obviously, and the person who continues at his old standard will have to pay the penalty in coin of the realm.

GRAFTING EVANGELISTS.

It appears that there is no duty so high and inspiring, nothing on earth so fine and ennobling, as to remove human beings from the sphere of influence of filthy lucre. Accusations are made now that evangelism has its grafters. A speaker before the National Conference of Evangelists declares that this work of saving souls has degenerated into "commercialism and professionalism," and that the "present day evangelist becomes so tangled up with 'boosters' and hymn 'book propositions' that he's merely a money maker. Another clergyman said that some of the financial practices of the evangelists were "nothing but graft." He said one boasted to him, "I have got 'em skinned a mile in taking an offering."

Undoubtedly there is a great temptation to a certain brand of human being in the ease with which money can

be collected for religious or benevolent purposes. The graffer who collects for "relief funds" is well known to charity workers and the police of most cities. The organization which professes to do—and actually undertakes—some semi-religious or philanthropic work finds it easy to obtain money to carry out its purposes, without giving any accounting of the expenditure of a cent or being able to show anything much in the way of accomplishment. Probably there are individuals preaching the gospel who make an easy and comfortable living out of it, as they could do in no other way—and maybe a little "on the side." Tartuffe was a very freed man from the vices of ordinary humanity. The grafting evangelist, who believes every word of his preaching by his conduct, must be a particularly contemptible and disgusting variety of hypocrite. He should be hunted out of his profitable occupation by the honest, unselfish, self-sacrificing preachers.

BOTH RIGHT.

The colonel and the Governor remind us of Gladstone and Disraeli—a long way off, through a reversed syllable. "Punch" once portrayed the two great Britons as standing by a book-stall, each looking into one of the other's books. Quoth Dizzy, sniffing at a copy of "Juvenius Mundt," "H—m—m! Prosy." Quoth the "G. O. M.," scornfully scanning "Lothar," "H—m—m! Filippant!" So the colonel, reviewing the Woodrowian nostrums, exclaims, "Pah! Outworn!" and the Governor of New Jersey, exhibiting the third term panacea, cries, "Shucks! Hopeless!"

But there is this radical difference between the two cases: While Gladstone and Disraeli were both wrong, the colonel and the Governor are both right.

WHO OWNS THE PUTUMAYO?

The joint resolution of the Colombian Congress concerning the ownership of the Putumayo River and the adjacent territory may do little or nothing toward establishing Colombian sovereignty over that region, but it will at least serve as a reminder of the extraordinary clash of claims in the headwaters of the Amazon. There is probably no other spot on the earth's surface on which so many conflicting boundary claims have been made. Five separate republics have contended for portions of that remote land, in some cases as many as three if not four of them laying claim to the same district.

The Acre dispute concerned Bolivia, Brazil and Peru, and may be regarded as now practically disposed of. The Putumayo region lies hundreds of miles north of that, and has long been an object of contention among Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. On most maps it is indicated as belonging to Colombia, but as a matter of fact Peru possesses it, while Ecuador still prefers to it a hopeless claim. On most maps Colombia is shown coming down to the Napo and Marañon rivers, with the Putumayo a hundred miles within her borders; Ecuador appears as a triangle, or a wedge, between the Napo River and an artificial line parallel with and nearly a hundred miles north of the Marañon, and Peru lies south of this latter line.

Such a map indicates the full extent of Colombia's claims, with the exception of a big corner of the Brazilian State of Amazonas, dispute over which has now, however, practically lapsed. Ecuador claims, or has claimed, a huge parallelogram nearly six hundred miles long and more than a hundred wide, reaching from the crest of the Andes to the Brazilian border and from the Napo and Marañon northward to the watershed between the Putumayo and the Yapurá, or Caqueta, putting the entire Putumayo within Ecuadorian bounds. Most extensive of all, and most vigorously asserted, are the claims of Peru not only to the entire parallelogram just described as claimed by Ecuador from Colombia, but also to the eastern half of the area generally conceded to Ecuador, reducing the latter from the triangle reaching back almost to the junction of the Napo and the Marañon to a mere parallelogram lying between the Andes and the Pacific, only about a hundred miles wide.

This extreme claim of Peru's, which would leave Ecuador little larger than Panama, will scarcely be established. But her claim to the Putumayo region, north and east of Ecuador, has been made good by actual occupation and administration, against which Colombia protests, but which she does not venture to resist with force of arms. Peru seems thus inclined to recoup herself several fold at the expense of Ecuador and Colombia for the losses which she has suffered at the south at the hands of Chili. Of course, these disputes have only an academic and neutral interest for this country. But as a matter of neighborhood the United States would like to see the disputes amicably and equitably settled, and for the sake of humanity it would like to see whatever power possesses the land make an end forever of the horrors of Putumayo.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The speculative stock market during the last week has developed a more confident tone, and transactions have broadened to a degree not shown before this season. The early part of the week was a period of depression in the stock market. Calling of loans, loss of money by the New York banks and higher rates for both call and time money affected sentiment adversely, and bearish traders appeared to be in the majority. The last three days, however, changed the tendency of price movements, and stocks showed daily gains in an active market, with a wide range of transactions and more substantial leadership. It is not improbable that the improvement shown may be discounting the nearing period of prosperity, which for months has been forecast by weekly receipts of encouraging news from all lines of business. As the weeks have rolled on, enforced evidences of growing business have accumulated, until now there are

few skeptics regarding our entering the year 1913 with an energetic impulse which should carry the country to its highest business development in its history. Irrespective of incidental irregularity in the trend of improvement, a firm basis for commercial and industrial growth has been established, and there will be no looking backward. The iron and steel industry reports for the week emphasize the wonderful activity in this branch of business. Prices continue to pass from one high point to another, and the increasing demand from railroads, construction works, building contractors and other consumers of steel products foretell still higher prices this year. The resumption of merchant furnaces, which long since have ceased to be considered among the contributing iron interests, is now talked of in steel circles. In the drygoods line, a volume of duplicate orders reported indicate the confidence of buyers and a much freer movement in the general retail trade. The cotton, woolen and worsted markets are firm and reported to be exceptionally satisfactory. The silk trade is increasing, which is accepted as a sign of improvement in the tone of public purchases. In all varieties of leather trade is excellent. A depletion of stocks and increasing demand due to improvement in the footwear business have a tendency to enhance prices. Sole leather in some instances is said to be selling at the highest prices ever known. Hides continue to hold a good tone and supplies are limited.

Splendid crop reports, with railroads showing increasing earnings, give a sustaining influence to business improvement which must carry conviction. New records in both our imports and exports are shown in the August returns, which indicate that the volume of our trade with other countries is increasing.

Money, which is just now the debatable subject, has shown an improvement during the week so far as an easier tendency may define it. Announced importations of gold from abroad have allayed some alarm freely expressed in the early part of the week, and the prospect of further importations this coming week is indicated by cable advices from London. An increase of 9 per cent was shown in the bank clearings of the leading cities of the United States as compared with 1911 and 15 per cent as compared with 1910.

The return of the Bank of England for the week gave a loss of \$35,000 in gold, but the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 50.65 per cent, as compared with 50.34 per cent the previous week. The Bank of France has a firm hold on its gold at present, notwithstanding a world-wide demand.

The Imperial Bank of Germany in its weekly return showed that it was in a stronger position and was making preparations to meet the last of September requirements.

If there is an open convention at Syracuse it will be because some one tears it wide open.

When war is conducted in the air it will be as deadly as an aviation meet.

The Waldo system of appointing policemen results in setting thieves to catch thieves any way.

Since imitation is the sincerest flattery, "Teddy" doubtless will be pleased with "Woody," now become official.

That New Jersey man whose wife would not let him run for Congress on the Progressive ticket must be yoked with an unbeliever.

Governor Marshall writes a piece in one of the current magazines on "The Mechanical Man." No, it has nothing to do with the office of Vice-President.

On the whole, we are not sure that the disciple of Epictetus is any improvement on Robert the Testy in the matter of temperance.

"Inverted truth!" The language of this campaign is getting mollycoddled.

Counsel in the Becker case do not have to go to Hot Springs to be in hot water.

The only thing the new Empire State Democracy and a certain famous train have in common is part of their names. They won't run a bit alike.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The battleship New York, now building at the navy yard in Brooklyn, was laid down five months after her sister ship, the Texas, at Newport News, Texas. The Texas was launched on May 15, 1912. If the rate of building the New York had equaled that of the Texas, she would have been launched on October 15, 1912. The tentative launching date fixed by the naval constructor is October 20, 1912, showing that the rate of building the hull of the New York is not more than keeping pace with the rate of the private shipbuilder. The machinery of the New York, on the other hand, is as nearly completed to-day as is that of the Texas, showing that in fifteen months the machinery division has gained five months on the private builder. The New York was designed, laid down and is building under what is known in naval circles as the Meyer system, which has received the support of the administration.

The Actor—What is poetry of motion? The Poet—The kind that's always going from editor to editor—Woman's Home Companion.

ONE SURE SIGN.

Autumn's coming o'er the hills,
Soon 'twill reach us in the town;
Reach us with its tender thrills,
Overcoat and heavy gown.
Autumn's coming. How do I know?
Politicians 'gin to shout;
Price of coal is soaring—so!
Felt chapeaus are coming out.
But these signs are naught to one
Sure in prophecy each fall—
Baseball season's almost done,
And we're planning for football.

A. W. U.

First Bachelor—What's your idea of a

Second Bachelor—A Mormon—Judge.

That even our newly arrived immigrants are not insensible to a breach of manners a New York newspaper woman learned to her cost recently. Having gone with a party to Ellis Island to in-

spect citizens in the raw, she became interested in the tags worn by some of the men and thoughtlessly went up to one as she might to a prize coat, to inspect him at close range. Even as she did so he turned on his heel and remarked in a perfectly audible voice to his companion, "Nasevise!" Madam might even yet have been in blissful ignorance of her faux pas had not one of the party, in a burst of laughter, translated the epithet into our very plain and expressive American slang, "Nosey!"

"She worries every time he takes the car out," I don't blame her. They had to save a long time to get that car."—Houston Post.

Representatives from all parts of the country attended the meeting of brewers at Cleveland a few days ago and about one hundred heads of brewing establishments took part in the fifty-second annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association at Boston on September 18. Speaking of the two gatherings, a hotel man said: "At the Cleveland meeting one delegate said that Cleveland meeting one delegate should in order to keep healthy a man should drink at least ten glasses of beer a day. I always thought that brewers took their own medicine until I sat at the same table with five who all drank wine. I was the only beer drinker and had to go without it because if I drank one man's brew I'd insult the other four, so I joined the brewers and drank wine."

"If it is going to be stylish to smoke cigarettes," declared Mrs. Walby-Wombat, "I suppose I shall have to go in for it. You don't mind, have you some scented with lavender?"—Pittsburgh Post.

"NO VOICE; NO INFLUENCE"

Texan Lays Decrease of Roosevelt Boom to Vocal Defects.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: With all due deference to professional scientists, I believe that a neophyte may show conclusively that the fascination (now waning) of voice hypnotism—a veil has been placed of appeal not directed to the cool and quiet judgment, but intended to suspend and disturb the judgment. The noticeable decrease in the Roosevelt boom during the last week has been co-existent with a defect in the speaker's vocal organs. When Kienzi, a political agitator, who made wild appeals to the mob, was not permitted to speak, his influence immediately disappeared.

It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt's one idea previous to the Chicago convention was to gain permission to speak. Fortunately for the nation there were cool headed men in charge of that convention, and he was not permitted to do so. Failing thus to gain control of the convention, he pursued this identical course in the Bull Moose convention, which, according to all reports, resembled a revival meeting rather than a sober, deliberate assembly.

With these facts in view, allow me to quote from M. C. Le Bon's book on "The Psychology of Crowds":
"The most careful observations seem to prove that an individual immersed for some length of time in a crowd in action soon finds himself in a special state which much resembles the state of fascination in which the hypnotized individual finds himself in the hands of the hypnotist. The activity of the brain being paralyzed in the case of the hypnotized subject, the latter becomes the slave of all the unconscious activities of his spinal cord, which the hypnotist directs at will. The conscious personality has entirely vanished, will and discernment are lost. Men under the influence of the crowd get into a condition like that of a hysterical patient."

It must be remembered that there was a startling contrast between the orderly procedure of the Chicago Republican Convention and the hysterical crowd effect of the Chicago Bull Moose convention. Fortunately, this species of hypnotism does not abide, as proved by the cases of the prominent men of affairs who have since had time to think the matter over and regain control of their judgments. Such men see in the quiet and dignified Mr. Taft the hope of the nation at the present time.

SCUDDAY RICHARDSON.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 18, 1912.

WHY HE'S A BULL MOOSER

Brooklyn Man Takes Issue with an Old-Line Republican.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Talk about remaining in the Republican party to reform it! Why, if the rank and file remaining in that party are of mental calibre of the native Vermonters who disgraced your columns yesterday, does any one see a possibility of reformation?

His father, grandfather and great-grandfather may have been absolutely right in sticking to the Republican party during all those years when it was the real and only progressive party in this country, but is that any reason for the son of those worthy sires to stick to the same party, when it not only ceases to be progressive but becomes actually retrogressive? It is no argument to dwell on past performances; the stalwart advance steps taken by G. O. P. in 1856 will not suffice for campaign argument in 1912. We had a stalwart in the White House in 1868, and the only man powerful enough and who actually did prevent his own re-election was Theodore Roosevelt. For that act I have not yet quite forgiven him, but purpose voting for him just the same, hoping he will never again refuse to serve the people when necessary. Had he accepted a renomination at that time does any one doubt that his praises would have been sung from the Kennebec to Kankakee by no less a personage than the Hon. William H. Taft?

The reason I purpose working and voting for the success of the Progressive party is because I believe the platform and the men who constructed it are in policy and principle somewhat in advance of either of the old parties. It is not because I believe any patriotic American, standard bearer of another party, who is thought well enough of by hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens to be nominated for the exalted station of President of these United States is a Benedict Arnold or an Aaron Burr. Such expressions applied to such men show very bad taste in this generation. The man who uses them is as much out of date as the old mountaineer who believes that Stonewall Jackson is still in the saddle.

"Shame on any man," say I, who, for lack of argument, applies such terms to our ex-President and our next President. Modesty no doubt compels your correspondent to write himself down as a Dye-in-the-wool Republican, with no other name whereby he may be identified. In contrast, you will rarely find a Bull Moser afraid to back his convictions with his signature.

WILLIAM W. CARNER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1912.

REPUBLICAN PARTY UNDISMAIED

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The Republican party as exemplified in President Taft continues to be the

People and Social Incidents

AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Newport, Sept. 22.—As a welcome home for Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Reginald Norman entertained fifty guests at supper at the Clam-bake Club this evening.
Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were dinner entertainers this evening.
At the end of their Newport season Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle are to go to Palm Beach.

Arthur Johnson, of Boston, a guest of W. K. Brice, was registered at the Casino to-day.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected to be guests of Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers the latter part of the week.

Captain and Mrs. Edward B. Caswell, of Philadelphia, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parsons Cross, of Providence, were week-end guests of William Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon at Sherwood this afternoon in honor of their daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, and her fiancé, John Russell Pope, of New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Lenox, Sept. 22.—J. Pierpont Morgan returned this afternoon to New York on his special train, which he met at Stockbridge at 5 o'clock. Mr. Morgan attended morning services at Trinity Church to-day. He motored from Mr. Lanier's villa, Allen Widen, with Miss Irene Bigelow, and was escorted to Mr. Lanier's by William D. Sloane, a vestryman of the church. Bishop Thomas F. Davies, of the diocese of Western Massachusetts, preached the sermon. At the close of the service Mr. Morgan met many of his Lenox acquaintances at the church entrance. He has been an autumn guest of Mr. Lanier for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a dinner at Bellefontaine to-night. There were twenty guests. The table decorations were mauve orchids.

Amos Tuck French and party, which includes Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Mrs. S. North, motoring from Tuxedo, will arrive Tuesday at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons will go to their country place at Harrison, N. Y., on September 30. Miss Mary and Gertrude Parsons will keep Stonewall open throughout October. Mrs. Montgomery Hare and family are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Parsons.

Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch and family, who have been at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. H. Jenkins, of New York; Mrs.

party of the Constitution, the upholder of law and order, the sturdy supporter of high compensation for the wage earners and our industrial success through a protective tariff. No President in the history of the government has been subjected to such treachery as President Taft except Lincoln, who was subject to the malign influence and treachery of some of the best men in the party.

The Republican party enters upon this campaign undismayed by the desertions of those who have been honored with its confidence. It has survived in the past, and its work is not now to be impeded by those falling to dictate its policies and who now seek its destruction. The most of us will live to see the day when, after reading the story of these years in history, we will calmly state that one of the most beneficent administrations in the history of the Republic was the administration of William Howard Taft.

GEORGE W. FIELD.
North Branch, N. J., Sept. 19, 1912.

ECHOES OF THE CAVE AGE

Correspondent Thus Brands Recent Letter Against Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: This morning's edition contains echoes of the Cave Age, sounded by Mr. Ambrose Gale, of California. It was a "tale" of tales about woman suffrage and the "place" of women. God put her. May I ask you to publish the following inquiries and letter in response: Has man required in the place where God put him in those dim centuries of the beginnings of things? Is man obeying the multifarious laws God gave him in the Garden or out of it? Does Mr. Gale find either in the Old or New Testament any encouragement for the course of political action men are taking to-day or have taken, or any justification for the chaotic results therefrom?

St. Paul did say "Let the women keep silence." He was in continual danger of having his own head removed because of his boldness of speech. May it not have been an impulse of civility that prompted him to save women from a similar fate by enlisting their silence? Let us give him the benefit of the doubt.
Shall a woman to-day blindly follow a decree of centuries past, under dissimilar conditions, any more than a man to-day shall follow the titling system of the ancient patriarchs, because it was enjoined at that time? Women were not educated to speak nor to write in St. Paul's age. But thanks to the splendid teachings of St. Paul and hosts of other followers of Christ women have been trained to study earnestly and appropriate truth to such an extent as to show forth that mental and, better still, spiritual power may be attained by any one if given the opportunity.

It is a woman's Bible, thanks to the God who created us for His glorification, and to the Christ who emancipated us from the tyranny of ignorance and "letter of the law." Women are fit physically for any duty or occupation their consciences call them to, as witness the magnetic power of Esther, who did impossible things for righteousness; the magnificent physical and spiritual power of Ruth, who, led by the Spirit, had the whole history of Christianity hinge on her simple, faithful act of obedience to the conscience within, and the remarkable fitness of Jeanne d'Arc in battle, who, when no man in France knew what to do, led the nation to victory and renewal. If conditions continue as the majority of men have provided and authorized them by their vote, there will be less and less opportunity to return to a "home" to "recuperate," but in the stern but wise decree of destiny women will continue to be led out into varied activities that she of less pumy and degenerate men, who cause misery, and rather produce a man in the generic sense, under whose ministrations we may be able to say, "Surely the government is now upon its shoulders."

Sex antagonism and bickering will be abolished when man recognizes that woman is 9 per cent human, with all the human constituents, mental and physical, and about 1 per cent female, for which

undue consideration has weakened her in times past.
FLORENCE MAYER SAYLE.
Jamaica, Long Island, Sept. 13, 1912.

GAYNOR AND HIS PROMISES

"A Disgusted Citizen" Says Mayor Is an "Artful Dodger."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Mayor Gaynor is certainly an artful dodger. He knows he has fallen into disrepute and considerable contempt, and he schemes in a long letter to abuse the New York press as a means of diverting the citizens from himself and his delinquencies.

Mayor Gaynor should not forget that immediately he came into the Mayoralty he appointed his friend and partner into a job of \$1500 a year. When Mayor Gaynor had been Mayor only a short time he started a scheme to govern the city by a Gaynor charter, which would give himself nearly all the power and increase his own income \$10,000 a year.

When Mayor Gaynor was soliciting the votes of the citizens in order to become the Mayor he protested long wrong were the transit companies and how he would change them. When he became Mayor he went over to the transit companies as if he were their lawyer, and the result has been that the citizens have been deprived of many transfers on the surface roads.

The conditions of the parks, the streets, the saloons, the police and the garbage all show that the Mayor has been winking instead of honestly working. The weights and measures act has become a dead letter. Every citizen is receiving twelve ounces or less for every pound of bread and we hear nothing upon the enforcement of the weights and measures law.

A DISGUSTED CITIZEN.
New York, Sept. 20, 1912.

PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND

Charities Department Making Preparations for Payments.

More than six hundred blind persons in New York City are experiencing a thrill of delightful anticipation over the annual gift of the city. Some weeks before the money is given out a visitor from the Department of Charities calls upon the applicant and makes sure that he is a citizen and not possessed of a reserve fund in the savings bank.

The preliminary visiting has begun. Maiden ladies smile coquettishly and assure the investigator that they have not contracted matrimony since last year's payment, and men smile broadly when the absent-minded visitor forgets to